

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation is process to transfer message from source language (SL) to target language (TL) without changing the meaning, so it will help the reader to understand the message easily without changing the original message. In order to make a good translation it should be equivalent between SL and TL.

According to Nida (1991: 6) "Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language". Catford (1978: 20) also said "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Translation also focuses in the form and structural from source language (SL) to transfer in target language (TL). In here, the people that do transfer the text are translator. To transfer the text, the translator must be able to transfer the writer's idea from SL to TL, so the reader will understand the meaning of writer.

In the translation, to change source language to target language is causing some changes. One of them is linguistic form, because language from SL to TL is very different. Although the meaning is still the same, the kinds of linguistic form between English linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form are not different so far. The kinds of linguistic form that can be used from an utterance are word, phrase, clause and sentence. According to Katamba (1994: 6) "Word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on its own. It is a form that cannot be divided into any smaller units that can be used independently to convey meaning". Then Frank (1972: 65) defines phrase is a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence. Clause is a group of related word that contains both subject and predicate. Sentence is as a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb. The grammatical structure from linguistic form that is not appropriate can make the reader become difficult to read that translation.

Now days, many people like watching movie, not only movie from their country but also movie from another country, but the problem in here is the language that used in the movie is different from their country. People enjoy the movie when they are understanding what is the spoken by actor or actress, because the dialogue is the crucial thing from the movie. But the people will be helped with the translation conversation in the screen that can be called subtitling. Subtitling will serve the translation of language from SL to TL clearly.

Subtitling is the method of translation in the conversation from the movie that help the viewer from another language to understand the language that used in the movie easily, because it is translated in target language, commonly the subtitling is written in the bottom of screen. Subtitling is written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into the language of the viewing audience (the target language); the translated text usually appears in two lines at the foot of the screen simultaneously with the dialogue or narration in the source language. (Hassanpour, 2011). From the movie subtitling we will find directive utterance that used in the conversation.

Directive utterance is used by speaker to get someone to do or not to do something. It expresses what the speaker wants. Directive utterance is a kind of speech acts. Usually directive utterance can be shown in linguistic form that is used by people in their expression such as declarative interrogative and imperative. The People use it to express what they want. Kreidler (1998: 189) states that directive utterance is the kinds of speech act in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain something from performing and acting.” It includes such as acts as commanding, asking, requesting, suggesting, warning and etc. It can be concluded that directive utterance is direct speech by the speaker to get the hearer do something what the speaker want.

Directive utterance can be found in many linguistic forms, one of them can be found it in the movie. There are so many direct speeches that used in the movie and the viewer can see it from the subtitle of movie. The researcher chooses *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie because from the subtitle of this movie the researcher found many directive utterances that can be analyzed. The kinds of

directive utterances that can be analyzed are such as commanding, asking, requesting, ordering, suggesting, warning, etc.

In the movie script of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* and its subtitle, there are some differences in the linguistic form and kinds of utterance. So the writer wants it to be analyzed. The example of directive utterance that found in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie subtitling are follows:

SL : Thorin said: “make for the shore!”
 TL : Gandalf berkata: “menepi!”

From the utterance above, it can be shown that the sentence “make for the shore!” is commanding utterance, because there is no change based on its sentence function. Its function in English utterance is the same as the Indonesian commanding. It is proven by Thorin that is said to other dwarfs to make for the shore from the river. Because the place is in the river, so he wants all of the dwarfs swim to the bank of river. In this utterance there is a change of linguistic form. In English utterance, it includes mayor sentence especially simple sentence. While in Indonesian utterance it is translated into “menepi!”, and the linguistic form is changed into minor sentence, there is no subject.

The second example is:

SL : Gandalf said: “this way!”
 TL : Gandalf berkata: “kemari!”

The utterance “this way!” is kind of directive utterance, especially commanding because in this utterance, Gandalf gives command to the dwarfs to follow him. But in Indonesia it is translated “kemari!”. So, there is no change from the function of utterance when it is translated. Another hand, the linguistic doesn't changes in this utterance. In English utterance uses minor sentence and it is transferred in Indonesia become minor sentence, because there is no subject in both sentences.

A good translation is the translation that has quality, so the writer has to make the translation be qualified, and the quality of translation can be seen from the readability. Nababan (2004: 108) states that “a readable translation is not a

good translation if it distorts messages intended by the original author.” If the target readers find that a given translation is difficult to comprehend, the transferring of the messages of the source language text into the target language text must be problematic. Likewise, when they find no difficulties in understanding the translation, it is likely (but not guaranteed) that the transfer process is accurate.

Based on the example above, the writer thinks that directive utterance is important to be analyzed, especially in the movie subtitling. In the movie script of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie there are so many directive utterances that can be analyzed by the writer. So the writer is interested to classify the linguistics form and function of directive utterances and their translation found in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug*, and also the translation readability of its subtitle.

Based on the background above, the writer purposes to conduct the research entitle **SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN THE HOBBIT: DESOLATION OF SMAUG MOVIE**.

B. Limitation of the Study

This research focuses in the subtitling of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie especially in analyze the directive utterance.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background, the researcher states the problem statements as follow:

1. What are linguistic forms and function of directive utterances and their subtitling that is used in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie? and
2. How is the readability of the Indonesian subtitling of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement, the researcher has following objectives:

1. to classify linguistic forms and function of directive utterances and their subtitling that is used in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie, and

2. to describe the readability of the Indonesian subtitling of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher divides the benefit into two; there are theoretical benefit and practical benefit.

1. Theoretical Benefit

The researcher expects this research may give contribution to development in study of translation and pragmatic, especially pragmatic study of speech act theory and directive utterance.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. For English Students

This research will help the students to understand in study of directive utterance in movie subtitling.

- b. For English Teacher/Lecturer

The researcher wishes this research may encourage the teacher/lecturer in their teaching especially about directive utterance used in movie subtitling.

- c. For next researcher

The researcher hopes this research may enrich the knowledge of directive utterance for next researcher to analyze movie subtitling.

F. Research Paper Organization

The research paper organization is made to help the readers to know the context of this research. The researcher divides this research paper organization into five chapters, they are:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It presents of previous study, notion of translation, notion of speech act, and notion of directive utterance.

Chapter III is research method. It deals with type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. It discusses research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter the researcher gives the result from this research. After this chapter, the researcher presents bibliography, virtual references, and appendix.